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Is It a Farewell Address?

In the very first line of the Governor's annual message there are two words which are sure to attract a good deal of attention. 'In entering," writes the Governor, "upon the seventh and last year of my service as chief Executive of the State, I will not affect to conceal my gratification at the fact that for the first time during the past seven years the popular branch of the Legislature is in political accord with the Executive."

That is a fact to be grateful for, undoubtedly; and it is a fact, also, for DAVID BEN-NETT HILL to be proud of. Under his masterly leadership the New York Democracy has finally gained control of the Assembly, in spite of the tremendous obstacles put in its way by the unjust apportionment which deprives the Democratic cities of New York and Brooklyn of not less than fifteen members to whom they are fairly entitled; and which practically distranchises tifteen hundred thousand inhabitants of the State. This great victory the Democrats of New York owe, more than to any other influence, to the tireless energy, the unselfish devotion and the consummate political skill of the Democrat who does not only his talking, but also his working, before election.

Is the present year to be the last of this leader's service as Governor of the Empire State? Does be merely signify that 1891 is the last year of the second term during which he has held the office; or does he intend to register now his positive determination to accept under no circumstances the responsibility and glory of leading the party to victory once more, at the supremely important election of next November?

The interpretation put upon the words used by the Governor in presenting to the Legislature his annual message will vary, but of one thing every Democrat may be sure: The course of the Governor in any event will be determined by a loyalty which places party above self every time, and which never has allowed and never will allow personal inclinations to stand in the way of Democracy's triumphant progress.

The message every Democrat will read with interest and pride. It is a model and masterplece of political writing, clear, direct, temperate, and full of force; and devoid equally of nonsensical verbiage and pretentious posing.

What the Country Has Escaped.

Our neighbor, the Tribune, declared yesterday that the names of the eight Repub licans whose votes helped the patriotic Dem ocrats in the Senate to bury the Force bill "deserve to be printed prominently in every Republican newspaper, and be kept in mind by every Republican voter."

That is quite true. These eight Republican Senators have rendered the country a service of inestimable importance. No bolt from party dictation since that which prevented the conviction of ANDREW JOHNSON upon impeachment proceedings has been fraught with greater consequences to the

It is not necessary to consider the mo tives impelling Sepator STEWART, Senator WOLCOTT, Senator JONES of Nevada, Senator Teller, Senator Stanford, Senator WASHBURN, and the two new Republican Senators from Idaho, Mr. Shoup and Mr. McConnell. It is enough to know what has been accomplished by their votes.

The scheme proposed in the Force bill, as passed by the REED Republicans of the House and as tinkered by Mr. HOAR and the crazy radicals of the Senate, was the dying effort of that spirit of sectional hatred and defiance of constitutional restrictions which was born of THADDEU STEVENS'S brain, and which, under GRANT brought the republic time and again to the edge of destruction.

If enacted, the HOAR bill would have fixed upon this free country the shackles of imperialism. It would have broken down the greatest saleguard against the centraliza tion of a power concerned chiefly for its own perpetuation. With incomparable ingenu ity, the framers of the Force bill had de vised a measure which made of all future elections of Congressmen a game played with loaded dice. They had provided that the present Federal Supervisors of Elections, Mr. JOHN I. DAVENPORT and men of his stamp, should exercise for life the practical determination of the result at the polls. They had arranged that the appropriation for the unknown but enormous cost of regulating the elections-\$15,000,000 annually at a moderate estimate-should be a permanent appropriation, like the interest on the public debt. They had so devised the scheme of tyranny and temptation that the more the Republican Supervisors and their partisan deputies interfered with the rights of suffrage, the more pay they would draw in fees from the United States Treasury. The whole business was most adroitly planned for the benefit of the party which staked its future on this infamous and imperialistic

fortunately killed, the country might have voted Democrat after Democrat into the White House without weakening the hold of the Republicans upon the House of Representatives. Under its operation the Fiftysecond Congress would have been a Repuban body-Republican by force and fraud. der its operation the Fifty-third Conress could have been made Republican thout possibility of any other result, and ... Democratic House which assembles next December would have been powerless to prevent the outrage, for to withhold the appropriation would have been beyond its power. It would have been a very devililsh of a law, with tentacles reaching to every part of the Union and strangling free

Under the operation of the law now so

suffrage everywhere. That is what the country has escaped. We are presenting no exaggerated view of the consequences of the passage of the Force bill of 1890. It is a gratifying circumstance that its defeat is due, to so great a degree, to Senator WILLIAM M. STEWART of Nevada, the Republican who first suggested to Gen. GRANT the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution and who had charge in the I that, when the Frog Pond has been reclaimed

enforce the Fifteenth Amendment.

Honor to Mr. STEWART and to the Republicans who voted with him! And honor to the Democrats of the Senate, who, with patriotic purpose, unremitting vigilance, and superb management have fought this proposed infamy day by day until its defeat became possible!

Our Forces in the Pacific.

The coming season will see a more powerful concentration of American war vessels in Pacific waters than has been known there for many years. This policy is justified by the growing importance of that ocean, political and commercial. Besides its routine station duties, rarely does it fail to present some special subject for naval attention. At one time the cause of solicitude is in Chili or Peru; at another in Samoa; presently in the Hawaiian Islands; or again in Central America, or in the Carolines, or in Behring Sea. That the seal fishery troubles are now nearing a critical stage is obvious.

It has been reported that the British Admiralty has ordered reenforcements to its North Pacific squadron; but the contradiction of this rumor rests on the authority of the Hop. MACKENZIE BOWELL, Dominion Minister of Customs. Assuming that the fleet of Rear Admiral HOTHAM remains as last year, except for the Amphion, now on her way to England, it consists first of the armored flagship Warspite, 8,400 tons, having 10,000 horse power and 162 knots at her best, with a battery of four 9-inch and six 6-inch rifled breech loaders, and a complement of 470 men. Then come the Cham pion, an unarmored cruiser of 18 knots, with 12 guns, only four of them of six inches callbre; the Nymphe and Daphne of 1,140 tons and 144 knots, each carrying eight 5-inch guns; the Esplegle of 1,130 tons and 13 knots. carrying ten 5-inch guns; and the gunboat Pheasant, 755 tons, 1,200 horse power and 13 knots, with six 4-inch guns. The Amphion was the second most powerful vessel in the fleet, having 4,300 tons displacement, 5,550 horse power, perhaps 16 knots, and ten guns; and while a little gunboat of 970 tons and ten small guns is reported to have joined the fleet, the Amphion's place may be taken by an equivalent cruiser.

On the American side the flagship of Acting Rear Admiral George Brown, commanding the Pacific station, is the Charles ton, 3.730 tons and 325 men, having a speed of 18 knots and carrying a battery of two 8-inch and six 6-inch high power rifled breech loaders. Under his command also are the Mohican, 1,900 tons, eight guns, and 225 men now at Honolulu, and the Iroquois, 1,575 tons and seven guns, now at Samoa. These are both wooden vessels, slow, with their main batteries mostly composed of smoothbores But awaiting orders on the Pacific coast is the fastest cruising war vessel in our navy the San Francisco, of 4,083 tons displace ment, 192 knots speed, and twelve 6-inch breech-loading rifles. Her complement is 400 men, and it has been made up by sending men by rail across the continent, so that she may not be delayed for service.

At Mare Island and San Francisco, await ing orders, we also find the Swatara and the Marion, of the Mohican class, that is, 1,900 tons and eight guns, the latter under repair and soon to be ready, and the former ordered home from the Asiatic station for repairs Rather noticeable, also, is the recent order ing of the Omaha to San Francisco for re pairs. She is Rear Admiral BELENAP's flagship on the Asiatic station, and is of 2,400 tons displacement and carries twelve oldpattern guns. We observe also, awaiting orders at Mare Island and San Francisco, the Alert, 1,020 tons and four guns, and the Thetia, 1,250 tons, a slow old craft, armed only with two machine guns, but especially fitted for Arctic service. Stationed at Sitka, as usual, is the little Pinta, with four howitzers. while the Ranger, of 1,020 tons and carrying one gun, is also on the Pacific coast. The armored coast defence vessel and the 5.500ton fast protected cruiser building at San Francisco are not vet launched.

Here we count eleven vessels now on the Pacific station or in Pacific waters, or to be there by spring. Some are of small importance, although the least effective of them could take charge of captured sealing schooners, stand guard at the islands of St. Paul and St. George, and furnish men for prize crews. They include in all nearly twice as many men as are now in Admiral HOTHAM'S fleet. They also comprise two modern vessels faster than any ship he has. and each far more powerfully armed than

any of his vessels except the Warspite. For police duty in the waters of Alaska the Treasury Department has available four revenue cutters, the Rush, the Bear, the Corwin, and the Wolcott. Each carries a few 3-inch rifled breech loaders. A few months ago, in an emergency, the Treasury Department chartered, armed, and manne the Bertha for seal fishery duty, and it could doubtless repeat and increase this expedient

if necessary. Should we see the San Francisco, after a time, crossing the Pacific to cruise on the Asiatio coast, and the Marion and other vessels departing for distant stations, the nference could fairly be drawn that the Bebring Sea negotiations were progressing favorably, and also that no cause of anxlety existed at Honolulu or Apla. Meanwhile we may note what naval force there is now at hand on the Pacific station for the opening of the sealing season of 1891.

A Revolution in Boston.

The interesting and hitherto unanswers ble proposition that the belief that we may all be happy yet offers fair chances for wager, obtained additional corroboration on New Year's morning. It was presented in a touching communication, replete with much of the old fire of research and reform, in the columns of the Boston Globe from the per of NATHAN APPLETON, the renowned patrician. Mr. APPLETON, resolute, audacious and severely iconoclastic, directed his intellect to that most delicate and tender point of the Bostonian, the Frog Pond; and his revolutionary query was couched in

this language: "I observed with great pleasure Sunday before last, several boys and girls enjoying the excellent skating on a pond near Lake street, formerly Brighton, but now a part of Boston, a small piece of which, below the Un dine Spring, belongs to me. I had on the morning of the same day seen a policeman sugard in the cid-time occupation of chasing some harmiess boys off the Frog Pond on Beston Cemmon. Now I think the time has come when skating should not only be permitted, but also made comfortable on Sunday in every part of our city. I take the liberty of even suggesting to the munic-ipal Administration the desirability of this reform. There is no reason why, during the freezing weather. the ponds on the Common and the Public Garden should not be kept in prime condition for the sketers."

It will be noticed that, bold as he is, Mr. APPLETON approaches the question with diplomatic caution. This is only prudent, for the mere suggestion that the Boston Frog Pond should be turned over on Sunday to the rude urchins of the town is enough to produce a mental earthquake, to knock the glasses from the eyes of Thought, and break by shear enormity the walking sticks of the pleasant old patricians who pay the taxes. But Mr. APPLETON does not stop at this. Without tear of the town's wrath, he adds

Senate, twenty years ago, of the two acts to from prejudice, attention should next be given to the Back Bay Park itself. This is the crowning heresy of all, and it is well that Mr. APPLETON pursues the subject no further. But he suggests two other progressive reforms which are likely to flabbergast the few Bostonians who may have withstood the proposition to secularize the Frog Pond on Sundays:

"As regards the pond on the Poblic Garden during the summer months, it seems cruel that children abund be deprived of using the boats. But there they are, the presty swan besta as well as the others, chained to their ers, as if it were a sin to take a trip in them or moorings, as it it were as in to take the interest that cay of the week which we like to thing should be made the pleasantest of all. Another improvement for the summer also comes to my mind. I refer to the comfort that would be afforded the many persons who listen to the excellent music on the Common if they

The inference is that the music-loving Bostonians are obliged to stand while the band plays. This is a most deplorable condition for Boston, though not much worse in its way than to have the pretty swan boats chained

to their moorings. Mr. APPLETON'S ideas appear to be those of a man of sense, whose sympathies have been broadened by travel in other lands whose comprehension is not belogged by local traditions and observances. But if his proposals should be put into effect, who will stay the hand of change? Who will save the precious memorials of Boston's antique greatness from demolition? Who will hold up the banner of the past, and keep inviolate that most cherished of Boston traditions, the doing of everything differ-

ently from the way it is done elsewhere? No, no! The spectacle is not to be con templated with indifference. When once the boys from the South End have secured possession of the Frog Pond, the next step will be to divide the Common into building lots and possibly, though it seems incredible, to increase the rate of speed on the Old Colony Railroad.

The Legal Rights of Murderers.

The effrontery of crime can hardly go fur ther than when a murderer claims to inherit the property of his victim. For the second time within a few years a claim of this kind has been made in this country; and a decision has just been announced by the Supreme Court of Nebraska in which that tribunal decides against the heir, following a case to the same effect decided in 1889 by the Court of Appeals of this State.

In the Nebraska case a man killed his daughter, who was the part owner of eighty acres of land near Nebraska City. If the father had not killed the girl he would have been entitled, under the laws of descent, in the event of her death, to inherit her interest in the property, and he assumed to convey such interest to the lawyer who acted as his counsel when he was prosecuted for the murder of his daughter. He was subsequently hanged by a mob, but the attorney brought a partition suit against the other owners of the land to obtain the interest of the murdered daughter, which he claimed by virtue of the conveyance from the father. The trial court decided in his favor, but the appellate tribunal has reversed the judgment, holding, in the language of the despatch from Lincoln announcing the decision, "that the father's blood was tainted by the orime."

The New York case to which we have referred was a suit to annul the will of one FRANCIS B. PALMER, so far as it devised and bequeathed property to his grandson ELMER E. PALMER. This grandson, knowing of the provisions which the will made in his favor, murdered his grandfather by poisoning him; and the question presented for the decision of the Court of Appeals was whether the murderer could have the property, which he thus sought to obtain by committing the gravest crime known to the law. A majority of the Judges held that the grandson was disqualified from taking any of his grandfather's property, either by virtue of the will, or as his heir at law or next of kin if there had been no will. "All laws as well as contracts." said Judge EARL. "may be controlled in their operation and effect by the general fundamental maxims of the common law. No one shall be permitted to rofit by his of his own wrong, or to found any claim upon his own iniquity, or to acquire property by his own crime." And the court de clared it to be inconceivable that the Legislature, in enacting general laws for the orderly, peaceable, and just devolution of property, should have intended to allow these laws to operate in favor of one who mur dered his ancestor that he might speedily come into the possession of his estate. The soundness of this doctrine seems too clear to require any argument in its support. There appears to be only one reported case in this country where a contrary view has been entertained by a court of last resort. This arose in North Carolina, where wife was held to be entitled to dower, although she had been convicted of being an accessory before the fact to the murder of her husband. It is safe to predict that that decision is not likely to be followed in other States. The idea that a woman should gain rights by virtue of a widowhood which she herself has caused by means

of a criminal act seems simply monstrous. Precisely what the Nebraska Supreme Court means by holding that the blood of the murderer was tainted by the crime is not quite clear in a legal sense. Under the Nebraska Constitution, as throughout the States of the Union generally, no bill of attainder can be passed, and we should not have supposed that the doctrine of attainder was recognized in that State. The firmer and better basis for the conclusion which was reached in the case under consideration is that adopted by our own Court of Appeals, when it laid down the rule that no one can be allowed to acquire property by his own criminal act.

Gen. Tony Forsyth.

It will be a great while before the old comrades of Gen. FORSYTH can be made to believe that he has been guilty of cruelty or any other misdemeanor in the Indian war now raging in South Dakota. An experienced Indian fighter, and for years the chief of staff to SHER-IDAN, he is justly famed, not only as a level-headed and prudent soldier, but as a humane, sensible man in all the relations of life. He is a veteran who may be trusted anywhere to do his whole duty against Indians or white men, and the entire country, as well as his companions in arms, may justly be indignant at his untimely arrest and relief from the command of his gallant regiment, merely because in battle a few women and boys, who were armed and fighting, as is their custom, should have been killed.

There is good reason for the belief that the present Indian war is a blunder, if not a fraud; but no one can justly charge the troops or their field officers with the responsibility for it. It is much more likely that the Administration and Gen. MILES are the parties to blame, and are now trying to cover up their own mismanagement by bringing discredit upon their subordinates. This is au old game, and Congress should see to it that it is not played to the detriment and injury of the officers and men who have no function but to obey orders. A Congres-

sional investigation into the causes of the war is much more appropriate at this time than a court martial for any officer engaged in the active campaign.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Harlem Local Reporter, takes this view:

"If the owners of the elevated roads will compans the city by agreeing to run more express trains between iteries and important down town stations, and to increase the number of regular trains and shorten the running time, they should be allowed the loop they ask for in Rattery Park. What is wanted, almost above every other consideration, is better and quicker trainst on Manhattau Island, and especially on the

Our up-town contemporary is sound on the main question. The importance of having more rapid transit is greater than any other consideration now before the city of New York.

Six weeks ago we had news that the com mander of her Britannie Majesty's man-ofwar, the Egeria, while cruising from Houg Kong to Vancouver, was rendering especial service to his Government by hoisting the British flag on all the islands in the Pacific Ocean "not under the protection of any foreign power." He began his operations in the Fill group; he continued them in the Phoenix group, and, when last heard from, he was moving eastwardly through Polynesis, still on the outlook for unprotected islands.

It looks as though the young German Kalser had got information concerning the proceedings of this British cruiser, and that he had been seized with a desire to hoist the German flag on a few of the islands of the Pacific that do not yet enjoy foreign protection. He has recently sent a German man-of-war from the Marshall Islands, which are already under his government, on a southerly cruise, to the Gilbort group, for the purpose of extending his possessions there. The natives of the Gilbert Islands have until recently succeeded in preventing foreign aggressions, but it is probabl that by this time they are under German domination. The acquisition of these islands vill be advantageous to German commerce in

the South Seas. The Kalser has recently raised his flag over Heligoland: he has raised it over his new possessions in East Africa; and now, in all likelihood, it is flying over the Gilbert Islands. Thus, in widely separated regions of the world, he is

extending his dominion. It may be surmised that the commander of the Egeria did not raise the British flag over the Gilbert Islands because he had been made aware that the German flag was about to be raised there.

It seems to be a good time for the Hon. GEORGE FRISHIE HOAR to resign and leave the Republican party and the country to go to the devil in their own way. The poor old boy has done his best to save both, but they persist in being lost, and the best thing he can do now is to rebuke them and let them try and stumble along without him. Of course they can't do it.

Spain has always been a poor manager of the territories which she won by conquest or otherwise got possession of. Even her hard experiences with her American colonies did not teach her how to give a satisfactory government to the last remnant of them, Cuba, She is now struggling to suppress an insurrection in the Caroline Islands, which are un der her protection. The natives complain that they are oppressed by their Spanish rulers, that they are subjected to intolerable taxation. and that they are constantly outraged by the Spanish troops sent for their protection. The suited in several sanguinary engagements, and, though the Spanish forces have had the advantage of Gatling guns, the natives have displayed a valor that has been costly to their adversaries. It would be well if the Spaniards were driven from Micronesia, as they have been driven from nearly every other part of the world that ever fell under their control.

The Hon, BENJAMIN HARRISON loved the Force bill. That fact must be a piquant sauce to the joy of the kickers who have gayly kicked that bill into kingdom come.

Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON of Harvard College has discovered that "LARRY" GODKIN of the Second ward looks "like one of VELAS. QUEZ'S hidalgoes." "LARRY" has been made to walk Spanish so many times in the various Mugwump calamities that it is possible he has come to have an Iberian air. Was Cloughbawn peopled from the Spanish peninsula?

Eloquence Illustrated.

From the Southern Times. The "Reform Club" held its great election anquet in New York last week.

The absence of Governor Hill was more significant han the self-enlogy of Mr. Cleveland. That vacant sea

The Sockless Secrates of Medicine Ledge. From the wilds of Bleeding Kansas with havened in

With a heart devoid of fear and with feet devoid of Comes the champion of the Grangers, of Hawbuck and of Hodge

The dauntiess Jerry Simpson, the pride of Medicine Lodge. For may call the roll of statesmen, the living and the

You may reckon up the deeds they did, the mighty words they said, But there never was a man of them who really could compete With sockless Jerry Simpson when he stands upon his

O, how our Jerry thundered against the McKinley bill, And what an avalanche of words his massive mouth would fill. As he fell upon that infamy and gave it kicks and

feeL

and for his percration showed his feet bereft of socks!

You may talk about your orators, the famous men of emosthenes and Cicero, and John, called Mouth of The elder Pitt and Charlie Fox and Monsieur Mirabeau, But along with Jerry Simpson they wouldn't have abow.

There's other speakers have more style and fire off There's sorghum-lipped fine erators as sweet as cream and cards.

But in the race with Jerry they wouldn't get a beat, For ne'd pull his high-tide trousers up and show his southess feet.

I've seen the ballet in New York and ankles nest and Where nymphs have skipped and fairies danced all liberal in limb; Why, tney'd bring down a house composed of stones

and sticks and stocks

But they wouldn't move a Kansas crowd like Jerry's want of sooks. Though Kansas sephyre how: and bite, he doesn't care Until the duty's taken off he scorns the aid of yarn;

He recks not of the blizzards, he recks not snow and

He walks the soil of Kansas with free, unstockinged

I've heard at the Alliance of some Roman son of a gun to run

For President: he said he would when he had sown his

But prouder than a Roman he'll tread the marble half And put his feet upon his deak where they'll be seen by all: And the people in the galleries they'll wonder and

And, just like Jerry Simpson, he'd no socks upon his

At the man who thinks protected socks won't do for him to wear. And if the Alliance puts a man in Mister Ingalis's seat.

It All Depen led.

I hope that Jerry Simpson will get there with both feet: For pluck and lively hust ing nowhere can be be beat. There are no flies on Jerry more than socks upon his

"So you want me to give you my daughter?" That a what I'm walting to hear, sir."

GUR THEATY WITH NICAHAGUA. It. Apparently Round the Two Countries

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.- The complications between Nicaragua and Costa Bica, growing out of a boundary dispute affecting the Nicaragua Canal Company's concession, were discussed again to-day by the Senate in secret session; and the Committee on Foreign Relations was instructed "to inquire into what steps have been taken under the act of Congress entitled. 'An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, approved Feb. 20, 1889, and what are the present conditions and

that interoceanic communication." The Senate also made public the treaty signed on Dec. 1, 1884, between the United States and the republic of Nicaragua, providing for the construction of an interoceanic canal across the territory of that republic. It

prospects of the enterprise, and consider and

report what in its opinion the interests of

United States may require in respect to

canal across the territory of that republic. It appears that this treaty (of the ratification of which there is no evidence) bound the United States and Nicaragua to build the canal.

In his measage accompanying the treaty President Arthur said:

"The negotiation of this treaty was entered upon under a conviction that it was imperatively demanded by the present and future political and material interests of the United States. The establishment of water communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Union is a necessity, the accomplishment of which however, within the territory of the United States is a physical impossibility. While the enterprise of our citizens has responded to the duty of creating means of speedy transit by rail between the two oceans, these great achievements are inadequate to supply a most important requisite of national union and prosperity.

"I may add that the canal can be constructed by the able engineer corps of our army, under their thorough system, cheaper and better than any work of such magnitude can in any other way be built."

be built."

The treaty itself is made up of twenty-five articles. The first and second articles are: Article 1.—The canal shall be built by the United States of America and owned by them and the republic of Micaragua, and managed as bereinster provinced.

Article 1.—There shall be persetual alliance between the United States of America and the republic of Nicaragua, and the former agrees to protect the integrity of the territory of the laster.

ragua, and the former agrees to protect the integrity of the territory of the inter.

Other articles provide that the canal shall be of the largest class of ship canals; that the United States shall pay for private lands used; that a strip of land. 2% miles wide, shall be set spart for the work and owned by the two contracting parties; that no Custom House charges shall be imposed by Nicaragua upon vessels passing through the canal; that Nicaragua shall protect the canal employees; that the United States shall iturnish the money and build the canal, railway, and telegraphines shall be united states shall iturnish the money and build the canal, railway, and telegraphines and equipment; that it shall have exclusive control of the canal sonstruction and that the canal shall be managed by a joint Board; that the profits from toils shall go, one-third to Nicaragua and two-thirds to the United States; that the canal shall be begun in two years and be completed in ten years; that the United States shall aid by its good offices, if desired, in securing the union of the five Central American republics; and that the United States shall lend Nicaragua 44,000,000 to make internal improvements, to be a lien on the canal.

STREET BEAUTIFIERS.

Sixty-five Men with Bags on Post Picking

Commissioner Hans S. Beattle instituted a kind of annex to the ordinary method of cleaning the streets yesterday by sending out sixtyfive men with bags and brushes to collect litter. They were at work in the upper part of the city yesterday, and more cleaners will soon be at work on Broadway south of Fourteenth street to the Battery. A part of the work of the patrol will be to report to the Street Cleaning depositing of garbage or ashes outside the stoop line by storekeepers and others.

The distribution of the patrol service yesterday was as follows: Fifteen men on Fifth avenue. From Waverley place to Fifty-ninth street: five men on Fourteenth street, from Fourth to Sixth avenue, including Union square: eight on Eighth avenue, from Abingdon square to Fifty-ninth street; seven on Lexington avenue, from Gramercy Park to Fifty-ninth street; seven on Madison avenue, from Twenty-third to Sixty-eighth street; three on Park avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Forty-second street; six on Twenty-third street, Third to Ninth avenue; three on Fifty-seventh street, Madison to Ninth avenue, three on Fifty-seventh street, Madison to Ninth avenue, and six on 125th street, Second to Ninth avenue. The distribution of the patrol service yester-

avenue.

William Sprott, overseer of carting, reported
to Commissioner Beattle yesterday that 6.888
loads of ashes were removed on Saturday,
beating all previous records.

A plan for the reorganization of the Swedish army ins just been laid before the Swedish Paritament. I proposes the universal liability to service as under stood in its widest sense—every one able to bear arms must serve. Eighteen thousand men are required by it annually to enlist for ten and a half months. After the camp for forty-five days every year. The plan has been submitted to a commission composed of the highest officers in the Swedish army. Another popular manifestation of Frenchmen in Tavor of Russia tookplace recently in the Brest thea-

re where several French officers and the commander atching the performance from a box. At the request of a French Captain the orchestra began playing the Russian unitonal hymn at the end of the first act. In-stantily the audience rose, and, led by the French offi-cers in the box cheered repeatedly with might and main, "Long live Russia: Long live France: Long live the alliance!"

live the alliance!"

The German Government does not allow Russians to work in its shope at Spandau. Two weeks ago a Russian woman and her daughter, who had been awindled out of their last cent by a confidence man and were on the verge of starvation, received employment from a petty foreman in a Spandan powder factory. They were no tified by the direction, however, one day that they must leave at once, as no person of Russian birth was allowed in the Gevernment shons. They were the hustled off to the Russian Embassy, "Under the Lin den." whence they were sent back to Russia.

Curt Abel, retired corporal in the Westemberg Con-

tingent of the German Army, has been condemned to fourteen days' arrest by a court martial in Freiburg. Abel's offence was that he exposed the abuses practised by German officers on German privates and enumer ated in several sensational pamphlots cases in which soldiers had been beaten, burned with cigars, and cut with knives, by lieutenants in command of them. The outenable reason of his punishment, however, was that he had observed these abuses without reporting them

his treatment a matter of Simor-pure intimidation. Several Prussian officers went to Visuna two weeks ago to show to the Emperor Franz Joseph and his gen-erals the tent used in the German army, and to explain its advantages. The tent is made to cover and to be carried by two men. Each occupant, on breaking camp, packs away on his person one-half of the cloth, three-sticks with iron screw, three booked peg, and a few yards of stout cord, which are the constituent parts of his share of the tent. The cloth of the tent is also used by the soldiers to protect them from the rain. The Austrian Emperor, is a special audience, expressed his satisfaction with the exhibition of the tant, which, it is expected, will be adopted shortly by

New evidence of the hardships of the life of the Ger

Mew evidence of the hardships of the life of the German private have just been brought to light in the pre-liminary proceedings in Darmstadt of a trial for duelling. Heluvich Lefebre is the son of a wealthy inspector of insurance companies in Frankfort-on-the Main, After having been graduated from the Frankfort high school he enterth as one year volunteer, the mounted battery of the Twonty-ofth Regiment of artillery. He was directly under Lieut. Freiherr von Rosemann. Throughout his service he was subjected by Rosemann to the most degrading insuits. The officer addressed to the most degrading insults. The officer addresse him only as "pig," "dog," "ass," or by a name reflect-ing on the honesty of his parentage. Repeatedly Rosa-mann slapped him, kicked him, and jerked him about by the collar. Young Lefebre endured all this without pen protest till his year's service was up Then he challenged Freiherr von Rosemann to fight with swords. On the field the seconds made the usual efforts to reconcile the principals. Lefebre demand-ed the unconditional and detailed retraction of all the abusive names used by Rossmann. This satis-faction was refused. The quel them began, it was fought without bandages, save a small slik band ever the pulse vein of each combatant's right wrist. After a faw passes, befebre was slightly acraiched. A few more and Rossmann received's out in the right hand that rendered him unable to hold his sword. The case of Von Rossmann was brought before a military tribi nai, and he was sentenced to confinement for a short time in a fortress, that is in fact to paying a high price for good board and anjoying generally a life of droum-acribed pleasure. Lefebre is before a civil court, however, and, despite the justice of his cause, is liable to get good dose of real punishment for duelling. Beside aff ur of noner with a tierman army officer. The officer mes fight when the enged or loss his commission. He ga na prestige from each duet and his purchasent is morely numinal. The citizen on the other hand, geta under an circumstances the full penalty of civil law.

NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Recent Events of Interest in Many of the According to official reports from Venezuela that country is now enjoying great prosperity. The coffee and cocoa crops of the past year were unusually heavy. The population is growing. The public revenue has increased: the public debt has been reduced. The exports of the year were the largest ever known. The Congress of Argentina is in session. Its most important business is that of improving the financial condition of the Government and revising the political measure

adopted after the revolution of last July. The corrupt administration of the affairs of the Treasury under ex-President Celman is to be investigated by Congress. A treaty of commercial reciprocity with Brazil has been negotiated, and a similar treaty with Uruguay is in preparation. Several contracts for the construction of railroads have been declared null and void on account of the failure of the contractors to comply with the law. The recent conspiracy of Col. Ortega was merely a flash in the pan. The population of Buenos Ayres is now 557.711. An elevated railroad is to be built in that city.

The republic of Brazil is receiving the official recognition of the powers of Europe. It has just been recognized by the Emperor of

cial recognition of the powers of Europe. It has just been recognized by the Emperor of Germany. The first Government that gave it recognition was that of the United States. A new measure for the funding of the internal debt has been adopted, and it is believed that the new 4 per cent, gold bonds will look streative to foreign investors. The paper currency of Brazil has been enormously increased since the establishment of the republic. Nearly 60,000 immigrants from Europe arrived new kilo de Janerio during the past year. The im Federal Constitution has been received with satisfaction by the great body of the Brazilian people.

The Government of Urugusy is treing to improve its finances through a revisal of the tariff, by which the duties on imports are increased and the system of taxing exports is renewed. The report that the Treasury would be unable to pay the interest on its foreign debt this year has been officially desied. By a constitutional change the number of Deputten in Goagness is to be increased from 54 to 69.

The Congress of Colombia has rejected the demand of the English holders of its bonds, and now proposes to pay interest at the rate of 11 per cent. The contract for the construction of a railroad between Bogota and Buenavenment in the severe financial depression that has recently prevailed. The people were anthusiastic at the celebration of the anniversary of independence. The population of Colombia is now reported at 3,340,000.

In Chili there is widespread oppesition to the new Ministry, which is declared to be unworthy of the support of Congress. At a mass meeting in Santiago the President was warned not to interfere in the elections. A short time are of independence. The construction of several important realizeds. In the chief square of the clipt of Potosia statue of Liberty is to be erected in commemoration of the proclamation of independence in 1810.

The record of the record of the proclamation of independence in 1810.

advertised for bids for the construction of several important railroads. In the chief square of the city of Potosi a statue of Liberty is to be erceted in commemoration of the proclamation of independence in 1810.

The reports from Ecuador show that the construction of new railroad lines is the chief topic of public interest there.

In Peru the superession of the recent revolt of the Pierola party has given the Government a new sense of security, and President Bermudez has full power to maintain order against the attempts of the conspirators. He is well sustained by the people. There is no prospect of the settlement of the fold Dreytus claim against Peru. There was delightful weather for the sports of the Christmas senson and crowds were drawn not be regard has been prohibited in several cities. The investments of English capital in lands, mines, real estate, and manufacturing are increasing. The work of laying the new cable between Peru and Chili was in progress at the date of the latest advices, but several months are required for its completion. The crops in many parts of the country have suffered greatly through the lack of rain. There has been trouble in Lima on account of the arrival of a Protestant agent of the American Bible Society. The agent was forbidden last July to sell Bibles or to preach, and has been held in prison for the past half year. The American Minister recently attempted to secure his release, but did not succeed in doing so. The State Department in Washington is giving attention to the case.

There is at this time an unusually pacific disposition in the republics of South America.

POWDERLY'S THIRD PARTY CALL It Would Suit the Knights Beautifully to Lead Labor Into Politics.

General Master Workman T. V. Powderly of the Knights of Labor has sent out a special cir-cular calling on every industrial organization in the United States to send a delegate to a conference to " arrange plans and perfect mensures for aggressive educational and political work preparatory for the national political campaign of 1892." The real object of the conference will be nothing more or less than an attempt to organize a third party, carrying

an attempt to organize a third party, carrying out the scheme proposed at the Convention of the Farmers' Alliance. The Convention issued a call for a conference to organize a third party to take vlace at Cincinnai on Feb. 23. In his circular Mr. Powderly says:

"At an informal conference of the officers of the Knights of Labor and many of those who signed the call at Ocala it was agreed to postpone the Cincinnati conference until after the industrial conference had met and agreed upon its platform of principles."

Mr. Powderly leaves the time and place of the conference for the various organizations to vote upon, but he suggests Washington's Birthday as the time and Washington as the place.

place.
The officers of the Knights desire very heart-ily to get that order into the front of some-thing industrial or political.

Real Amazons, Prom El Mensayero de Satoa

Among the numerous army of veterans which came to this capital on Sunday, we ob-Among the numerous army of veterans which came to this capital on Bunday, we observed several women, who, shouldering their guns with belts girded to their louis, marched, keeping time to the drums, and showing by their bearing and demeanor as much discipline as the best soldier. It cannot be denied that Balvador, as far as the defence and the preservation of its rights is concerned, stands among the first nations of America, since frail woman, though strong in these cases, volunteers willingly to go into the battlefield, not only to be of use in lending succor to her wounded husband or son who fight for their rights, but also to their country by shouldering a rifle and firing on the enemy cartridges, which by nature she would fear to touch. There, we say, must exist great love of country, profound patriotism and great zeal for their liberty and independence for their fatherland.

Better Of than He Knew. From the Detroit Prec Press.

A man who was eating a large, raw carrot stopped a woman on Duffield street the day after New Year's and said:
"Madain, could you give me ten cents to buy food with?"
"Why, you seem to have plenty," she answered.
"Haw carrot—see?" he said as he extended it.
"Yes, but don't you know that raw carrot contains 98 per cent. of clear nutriment, against only 83 in mince ple or plum padding? You ought to be thankful, shewery thankful."

Are Women Ungratefulf

As Francis E. Spinner was the first man to give women employment in the Government service, the women of the United States should join in rearing a splendid monument to his mamory.

Tidewater Power.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the rapidly approaching extermination of our forests and the yearly increasing expense of coal, the time seems op yearly increasing expense of coal, the time seems op-porture for a revival of public attention to the prac-tically unlimited and unfailing source of dynamic force in the flow and obt of the tides. Been nature here pre-sents us with the "potentiality," as old Sam Johnson would have said of lituminating every park, dwelling, factory, and theroughfare, and of running all our ma-chinery, including street cars, elevators electro plating works &c. &c.

The means employed would be aubstantially as follows: Dike in three large docks or reservoir, -- say, in Westchester county-having proper communications with ildal water, protected by portculis gates. Of with tidal water, protected by portculis gates. Of these docks—which may be designated A. B. and C.—A and B would be of identical capacities and connected by gated pipes with each other and by gates and single well, with turnines which would be shafted to batteries of dynamos. The functions of dock t would be statistically as a statement of dock the statement of the statement o

bervice likes.

The work would, of course, run into "seven figures."

And note few of them, but once well done, the subsequent expense would be only wear tear and wages, and if undertaken by the cir. As it about be might be accurate of reveaue to say nothing of the increased anubrily and attractiveness of what we are proud, and hope long to be able to call the metropolis of the seaters hemisphers.

Jan. 6, 1891.

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

The latest invention in baberdashery is the buttonless shirt. It is the idea of a Canadian. It is not designed to take the place of the fulldress shirt, but is likely to be a strong every. dress shirt, but is likely to be a strong every-day favorite with the short-around fat man, who feels life's emptiness when he tries to reach the button at the back of his neck. It is said that it lits well and is the easiest garment to get in and out of that was ever invented.

There are now a number of places in the city where they will mend your shoes while you wait. At one of them soling and heeling is done in twenty minutes, and heeling in eight

Go into any of the offices of Presidents of great transportation companies in the last week and you could not belp noticing the pretty square cards, beautifully lithographed which littered the desks of the Presidents and the immediate subordinate officers. The Presidents of all the railroads, the Presidents of all the express companies and of great in surance companies, and all other men influential in the business world, all had a satchelful the annual passes which entitle them to travel on every road in the country gratis. These passes came from all parts of the country, and the filling out of the list takes the time of one clerk one month before the beginning of every year. Of course the Presidents of the railroads coming into New York and the Presidents of the express companes here have to reciprocate, and they also have sent out a wagon load of these annual tree passes, it should be added that the Western Union issues quite as many. The railroad passes permit free travel, the express passes the sending of tree paskages, and the telegram passes permit the sonding of it o messages no matter where the holder may be in the United States. The designs on the passes are sometimes were prefet, and the effection this year, as seen in President Thomas C. Patt's office the other day, was a curjously beautiful one of the lithographic art. The most unique and extra saive is a child sent out by Mr. John Hoey of the Adams Express Company. On the laces delicately engraved is a skull, and above it in fine letters are the words. "Dead Head." the annual passes which entitle them to travel

The brokers on the cotton Exchange seem to be lost since Cuotation Clerk Burnham is no longer in front of the big blackboard, Mr. Burnham had held the place for seventeen years, and he has probably recorded more heures than any man of his ago in the town. Inasmuch as the greatest accuracy is required in recording these figures, for the cetton brokers deal in 1-16, 1-32, and 1-64, and all sorts of fractions, the services of Mr. Burnham was most heartly appreciated, and when he retired on Jan. I to go into something richer all the brokers wished him Godspeed and millions.

A cablegram of over 1,300 words which passed through this city from Lima to London one night recently, over the lines of the Western Union company, cost a pretty penny to transmit, the rate being over \$2 a word. This would represent an outiny of over \$2.000, and is probably the largest foll pad by an individual or company cutside of newspaper corpora-

Even that most staid and cast-iron of journale, the London Dunch, has yielded to the prevalling craze and issued a Christmas number. The influence of American journalism will be freshly manifested in England this spring by the adoption of the American form by no less the adoption of the American form by no less than four of the big London dailies. The delay has been due to the inability of the American press makers to supply the market fast enough. London, Edinburch, Liverpool, Birmingham, Paris, and Berlin are all equently and the supply the average page their supply twice the size of The Same

The news that Chargey Mitchell is coming over to this country promises another sanguinary and bitter war of words. As a writer of challenges and a master of pugllistic sarcasm. Mitchell is unquestionably the first in his class. As he is also a plucky and scientific fighter, his words are received with some rengner. his words are received with some respect by most of the puglists except Mr. Sullivan. The name of Mitchell still throws the
Boston actor into a condition of exasperation
and rage, and Mitchell is well aware of the
fact. That the old series of recriminations,
charges, and counter charges will be taken up
where it was dropped after the Mitchell-Sullivan fight no one doubts. The people who
have faith in any practical outcome of it all,
however, are few and far between.

Senator Walcott, who kloked over the party traces the other day in the Senate, and chided his liebublican brethren for their advocacy of the Force bill, is well known in New York. He ruts up at the Gilsey House when he comes here, and is a close friend of James H. Breslin. The junior Senator from Colorado is a lin. The junior Senator from Colorado is a handsome man, with blond hair, narted in the middle, and a silky moustache. His features are regularly formed, and he has the broad shoulders, deep chest, and general look of an arblete. Though he is the youngest man in the senate he has a following in Washington of con-blerable numbers. He recently married a beautiful Buffalo woman, and he is a man of untiring industry.

The Hon Channesy M Densw was his desk in the Grand Central Depot then other day when Private Secretary Duval came in and laid a photograph and two little cards before him. The photograph portrayed a chulbby onby, and one of the cards showed that he was baby, and one of the cards showed that he was Chauncey Depew Somebody. The other early bors the names of the fortunate parents. "No mug is called for with these said Mr. Duval, and Mr. Depew, remembering the experiences of the dignife! Senators and feeres sentatives with the Baltimore baby, said he was glad nobody and bunceed him.

"I get an average of two of these every darhe added, pointing to the baby's photograph. My son is named after me, also, and field him that by the time he is grown up, if this average continues, the Chauncey Bepew, will fill all the offices and pails in the country." average continues, the Chauncey Denew fill all the offices and pails in the country.

The Hon. Marvelle W. Cooper, Appraiser of

the Port, sat meditating in his favorite corner in the Union League Club the other afternoon.
"I am thinking," he said "of the strong inclination some men have to uphold the theory of priority of possession upon all occasions. THE SUN'S recent article on club hermits illustrated one phase of this. The hermit, leng one of the old timers imagines that he has rights in the club which newer members ar not entitled to. You can see other thases in the cars, where the first comers usually occupy as much seating space as they can and abandon what doe-not belong to them very grudgingly. The avorace man who places his value in an extra seat secwis when he has to remove it. The man, who stope of the street to look at some old thing that has attracted his attention is inclined to man cumharitable remarks about the crowd that follows his example. The first camer at the restaurant holds on to the paper the wait reings to him, even after he has finished with it, and snifts at the men who come later and ask for it. This sort of thing is much more noticeable. I think, in public than in private life, and the man who is unselfish at home is often just the opposite outside of it. It is only the exceptional man or woman who is always kind and considerate. not entitled to. You can see other phases in

"There is something besides professional etiquette which makes physicians hesitate about talking of their cases for publication said an expert on nervous diseases the other day. "I have found that every time Tan Sun reports a case of mine I am just overwhelmed with letters from persons who think they have symptoms similar to these of my patients. Men and women in the most remote parts of the Union seem to read it and deluge me with inquiries. As an instance I may mention the inquiries. As an instance I may mention the young Tacoma girl who came to New York to see me because she had read in The New Yor May of my experiments with hymotic subjects. She imagined that she was under the hymotic influence of two men who were resecuting her. She was cray. After the history of lier case was published my mail was burdened for nearly a month with letters touching upon it. Some were from persons touching upon it. Some were from persons of their own and some cranks suggested the most absured theories. Several letters were threatening, and if I hadn't become used the attention of their own and some cranks suggested the most absured theories. Several letters were threatening, and if I hadn't become used that sort of thing I would have been alarmed. I find that other physicians have had similar experiences."

"Only twice," said a well-known lawyer the other day. "have I really item proud. first time was years ago in court. I'd been admitted, and had had charge of the preparaation of an important suit. The cury brought in a verdict for our side, and I felt happy. But after I'd collected the papers and books and after I'd collected the papers and books and was gring out, niv chief, who was one of the lights of the bar in those days put his hand a my shoulder and said. You prepared that case well, my loy: if it hadn't leen for you well have been bearen. And I knew it was so for he'd come back from Washington only that morning and had had to detect entirely on my work. And the second time I git grad was when my married as so came into my library early one attendor and said in a half whisper. It's a boy.